

SPAIN.

Election of a Ministry by the Parliament and the Governmental Crisis Ended.

The Ministry of War Changed After Readjustment of the Portfolio—Senior Figueras' Pledge of Uniformity in the National Policy—Political Party Causes—Madrid Under Military Guard Against Outbreak.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Madrid, Feb. 25, 1873.

The Spanish Ministerial crisis has terminated by the election to-day of the following government by the National Assembly:—

Figueras, for President of the Council, received 231 votes.
Castelar, Minister of State, 237 votes.
M. Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 220 votes.
El Margall, Minister of the Interior, 225 votes.
Acosta, Minister of War, 149 votes.
Ordaz, Minister of Marine, 170 votes.
Toscani, Minister of Finance, 161 votes.
Cano, Minister of Public Works, 172 votes.
Serna, Minister of the Colonies, 175 votes.

GENERAL CORDOBA'S POLICY AND ACTION.
General Cordoba, Minister of War, persisted in his determination to resign his position in the former Cabinet, and may have thus, to some extent, precipitated the crisis and created the necessity for a reconstruction of the Ministry.

THE PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION PERSISTENT.
After the newly elected Ministers had taken their seats in the legislative hall Senor Figueras addressed the Assembly. He declared that there would be no change whatever in the programme of policy of the government.

It is now probable that the Assembly will not be dissolved.

JOURNALIST PARTY CAUTION FOR GOVERNMENTAL PRESENT.

The radical and republican Deputies in the National Assembly, at private meetings held last night, resolved to appoint committees, consisting of twenty persons each, who were commissioned to appoint sub-committees to report a plan for the settlement of the Ministerial crisis.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.
The preliminary elections for a new Assembly will probably be held on the 3d of March, but the Assembly will not meet until the 20th of April.

MILITARY AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.
The Official Gazette announces the appointment of General Pavia, who is recalled from the North, as Captain General of Madrid, and Senor Esteve as Captain General of the city. General Contreras has been appointed to the chief command in Catalonia, and General Lagenero, Military Governor of Barcelona.

General Novillas will replace Pavia as Commander-in-Chief of the army in the northern provinces.

A DUCHESS ON A FOREIGN TOUR.
The Duchess de la Torre, wife of Marshal Serrano, has gone abroad.

Madrid Alarmed and Precaution Against an Outbreak.

MADRID, Feb. 25, 1873.
The federalists in this city are excited and threaten an outbreak. Precautions have been taken to prevent contacts in the streets.

All public buildings and many private houses in the disaffected quarters of the city are occupied by the troops. General Burgos is in command of the militia, and also has at his disposal the entire force of the guardians of the peace.

The army is firm in its support of the government.

The measures to ensure order have proved effective, and the city to-night presents its usual aspect of tranquillity.

Gloom in the Capital, with Calamity in the Field.

PARIS, Feb. 25, 1873.
The advice from Spain received by leading bankers here represent the prospect as gloomy, and say families are leaving the capital and principal cities.

A special despatch to *La Liberté*, from St. Jean de Los, dated to-day, says there is a panic in Bilbao.

Pamplona is daily expected to fall into the power of the Carlists, and troops are hastening to reinforce the garrison.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Don Carlos' Army Said To Be Marching On Madrid—Foreign Naval Movements Of the Spanish Coast—The Republic Not Fully Recognized in Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A. M.
It is rumored that General Serrano, the Carlist leader, is marching on Madrid with four battalions.

Foreign men-of-war are cruising off the Spanish coasts to protect the subjects of their respective governments.

Italy, Austria and the majority of the European Powers maintain semi-official relations with Spain, pending the formation of a regular government.

Russia is not disposed to recognize in any manner the present government.

AMADEUS.

Royalties Received on a British War Ship.

LISBON, Feb. 25, 1873.
The King of Portugal and ex-King Amadeus yesterday visited the iron-clad *Minotaur*, the flagship of the British squadron, and lunched with Admiral Hornby.

ENGLAND.

Rate for Money on Change, with Bullion in Flow from the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1873.
The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by one and one-half per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £215,000.

ROUMANIA.

State Representation in Italy and America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 25, 1873.
The Chambers, under a demand from the government for immediate action, have passed a bill authorizing the establishment of political agencies at Rome and Washington.

CENTRAL ASIA.

A Volunteer Native Diplomatist Placed on Short Allowance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25, 1873.
Abdul Rahman, who attempted to go to St. Petersburg on a self-appointed mission, has been brought back to Tashkend. His allowance has been reduced, and his partisans have abandoned him.

THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25, 1873.
The Pomeroys investigation is substantially closed, but no report will be made until the return of those members of the committee who are now in Washington.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A. M.

Probabilities.
For Wednesday in New England light wind, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle and South Atlantic States easterly winds, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness; the barometer will continue to fall throughout the Mississippi Valley, with southerly winds, cloudy weather and possibly light rain in the Gulf States; northerly winds and cloudy weather from the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes, with threatening weather and rain or snow to the westward.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872. 1873.

3 A. M. 39 17 3:30 P. M. 51 34
6 A. M. 41 18 6 P. M. 44 30
9 A. M. 42 19 9 P. M. 37 29
12 M. 43 20 12 M. 35 28
Average temperature yesterday 35 25 1/2
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 42 34

COMMISSION OF EMIGRATION.

Starting Abuses on Ward's Island Reported Upon and Recommendations Made—Eric's Agent—The Case of Hon. Nicholas Muller.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. President O'Horman in the chair, and Messrs. Kaufman, Forest, Hart, Lynch, Wallach, Wellman, Nicholson, Powell (Mayor of Brooklyn) and Frear, present.

A communication from a Mr. MacDonald, of the Bowery, who has recently written much, he claims, on emigrant abuses, was read.

Mr. Kaufman moved that it be considered at the first meeting before the 4th of July, which he subsequently withdrew, and the communication was placed on file.

Marshall Hart, of the Mayor's office, resigned as Manifest Clerk of the Commissioners at the City Hall, and Mr. F. W. Salmonson was appointed.

The Ward's Island Committee, appointed to investigate abuses alleged to exist there, made a report, recommending that the Warden, Deputy Warden and matrons pay for all supplies consumed by them other than milk produced and vegetables grown on the island. A synopsis of the evidence taken by them shows a disorganized state of affairs on the island; that in many instances no accounts are kept; no requisitions are made out, as required by the rules; that the tea and beef are bad; that the bread is sometimes unfit to be eaten; that poultry for the sick reaches the tables of the officers instead of those for whom it is intended, and, in brief, that under Warden Wells things have been "drifting to the bad."

The Warden sent a general denial, but a resolution offered by Mr. Lynch, carrying out the character of the committee, was unanimously adopted. The other business—the consideration of the charges made against Nicholas Muller, a recently arrived emigrant, was postponed.

Mr. Muller was taken up by the committee, and Commissioner Wallach made serious charges against Mr. Muller in a speech of some length. Mr. Wallach alleged that the emigrant had been taken to Mr. Muller to Castle Garden, for the reason that he (Wallach) had received different letters reflecting upon the character of the gentlemen; that with these letters before him, he did not think the man fit to occupy such a position.

When he (Wallach) knew that he had been indicted for a misdemeanor, and that a fair trial was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the County Jail, he cannot approve of his being taken up by the committee, and that the committee should have been informed of the fact that the man was a convicted felon.

Mr. Muller, in reply, stated that he had been taken to Castle Garden, for the reason that he (Wallach) had received different letters reflecting upon the character of the gentlemen; that with these letters before him, he did not think the man fit to occupy such a position.

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THE QUEBEC RIOT.

Interesting Details of the Political Emeute Among the Kanucks.

CIVILIZATION DISGRACED.

A Surging Mob of Cut-Throats at the Nomination Hustings.

Pelletier and Huot, the Rival Candidates, Present.

THE BOOTH PULLED DOWN.

Candidates, Reporters and Political Wirepullers Badly Mixed.

Scenes of the Centre Election Revived—Riot, Confusion and Bloodshed.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Ruffians Maddened by Whiskey Attempt to Kill the Contestants.

Government Troops Ordered to Hold the Polling Places on Election Day.

QUEBEC, Feb. 25, 1873.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of Quebec East in the House of Assembly of the Province of Quebec took place in front of Jacques Cartier's Market Hall at twelve o'clock yesterday, followed by a riot and ruffianly proceedings that would disgrace the most barbarous nation on the face of the earth. And, while the results are deplorable and the action of the party wirepullers consumable in the highest degree, the fact that a government Minister was interested in the election of one of the members is significant, especially when associated with an alleged statement from him that his nominee must be elected.

THE VACANCY AND CANDIDATES.
The contested seat was rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Rhaume, after he had been appointed to a comfortable position by the government. Two gentlemen, named respectively Pelletier and Huot, were placed in nomination for the seat, on whose behalf a bitter and exciting canvass has been conducted during the past two weeks—bitter, because of the "substantial matters" looming up in the distance for the successful contestant. Mr. Huot is a notary, and also Postmaster of St. Roch. Mr. Pelletier is a lawyer, and now represents the county of Hamar-ras in the House of Commons. Huot is the nominee of the conservative party, who throws himself into the contest as a supporter of the government. Pelletier, on the other hand, declares himself free from the trammels of party; that he binds himself to support neither party; but to speak truthfully he has been brought forward and coached through by the *Partie Nationale*.

POLITICAL INCENDIARIES AT WORK.
The louder the shouting and the more frequent the declarations of principle on the part of the candidates, the more intense became the excitement in the Division. Meetings and caucuses have been frequent almost every night, and all the oratorical plums in the city having any political influence have been called into service. Even the sacredness of the Sabbath was not observed, for after mass last Sunday the people were gathered together by party whips and anything but moral addresses were made to them by the distinguished speakers who, of course, argued pro and con, but everything gave evidence of a fierce combat and coming trouble. Else why this Sunday haranguing and stump "highfalutin" immorality?

THE FIRST BATTLE.
As early as nine o'clock yesterday morning the crowds began to assemble in the square in front of the Cartier Hall. Hostilities commenced immediately, two adults opening the fight by battering each other in a most unscientific manner about the face and head. Lawlessness only requires to be started, but he would be a wise man who could control it or foretell the results under such circumstances. This gentle amusement was therefore appreciated by the bystanders, and a variety of small pugilistic contests occupied their attention and kept them quiet until about eleven o'clock. Then a few minor skirmishes took place among the full grown pugilists, who hammered each other with the best humor possible, believing, of course, it was all in the interest of civilization.

WHISKEY FIRES THE POT POLITICIANS.
For awhile after the cessation of these preliminaries it seemed as though the crowd would reform and incline towards good behavior and sober earnestness. But in a short time mob passions were again in vogue, from gibing and hustling the surging through became more hostile, jokes were treated as being monotonous, words were answered by blows, ending in some instances in desperate quarrels, which finally led to an adjustment outside of the ring. Altogether it was a bad tempered mob. These little uncivilized proceedings may be accounted for by the fact that whiskey was cheap; indeed, it was noticeable that many of the more prominent politicians were incapacitated long before their services were required.

A VILLAINOUS GANG ASSEMBLED.
This part of the city of Quebec can lay claim to a crowd of the vilest roughs in the country, who are sandwiched in between the more respectable citizens. The population may be thus summarized:—Ship carpenters and boat-builders, tanners and river thieves. There is an industrious French colony, but among these also are to be found some of the most worthless vagabonds that ever disgraced a city. All these rowdies were out in force, and the more noted election bullies moved about among them with great audacity, having what they termed a little exercise before the real fun of the day commenced, by way of keeping their hands in. They rushed about hither and thither, carrying trundles and axe handles, inciting the assembled roughs and affecting the greatest possible enjoyment from the rapidly increasing demoralization of the great unwashed.

SHREWD SHOPKEEPERS SMELL DANGER.
From eleven o'clock the noise became louder and the fighting brisker. Up to this time no weapons were used, though pistols were furiously displayed—weapons which had done service in the Quebec Centre election. About this time the shopkeepers in the neighborhood deemed it advisable to put up their shutters and close their doors, for the great rum-besoked were becoming unpleasantly demonstrative. Excitement increased till nearly midnight, when a threatening demonstration was made upon a shanty known as the "Hustings Booth." This temporary structure was crammed, and the trouble around it became alarming.

FULLING THE HUSTINGS DOWN.
A few pistols were fired in the air, and the play-fun the crowd assumed themselves by throwing lumps of hard snow at the patient politicians and the observant members of the press. Presently the hustings fell, and great was the consternation of the candidates, their supporters and the reporters, who became a mixed mass after the most approved democratic fashion before the *ruse* of the roughs had been discovered.

BUSINESS OPENED.
At noon Sheriff Allen, as returning officer, read the royal writ. Mr. Huot, notary, and the Post-

master of St. Roch's were proposed as candidates by Messrs. J. E. Gingras, J. B. Renaud and others. Mr. Pelletier, M. P., advocate, was then proposed by Hon. J. Thibodeau Vallin and others. Mr. Pelletier then demanded a poll. The Sheriff appointed next Monday and Tuesday as polling days. This was the amount of formal proceedings. Of course it was useless under the circumstances for either of the candidates to attempt to speak. There was too much

RIOT AND CONFUSION.
Mr. Pelletier's supporters retired by St. Joseph and Vallier streets, and accompanied him to his residence on St. Louis street. Mr. Huot addressed his friends from a window of a house in Crown street; but previous to this the combative instincts of the crowd had been brought into play. The feature which attracted Quebec Centre election were re-enacted. The pistol was frequently used. "Hurrah pour Huot!" shouted one party. "Hurrah pour Pelletier—à bas Huot!" shouted another.

Then there were blows.
THE FIRST MAN KILLED.
Then there were pistol shots in quick succession, followed by loud screams, and for a few moments after this there was a temporary lull. A man fell, bleeding, to the ground. It was a man named Joseph Minville, a supporter of Mr. Huot. He was shot in the abdomen, and the bullet lodged in his backbone. He was picked up and taken to the hospital, where he died last night, at about seven o'clock, never having recovered consciousness.

THE SECOND MAN SHOT.
Another man fell, shot in the head. His name was Cote. At the latest report he was still alive, but sinking. He was conveyed to his residence and medical attendance procured.

TRUE CANADIAN NARROW MINDS.
Some miserable fiend at Mr. Pelletier, the ball passing through his cap, and within half an inch of his head, and carrying the cap away. He was also struck on the head with a club. Mr. Huot was also in danger. A gigantic rough approaching him with a club, a couple of his supporters speedily discomfited his would-be assailant, and cleared him in a disorganized condition.

Quite a number were wounded with knives and clubs, but not to any great extent.

THE POLICE IN AT THE DEATH.
The provincial police appeared on the ground about a quarter before twelve in full force, and managed, after the reading of the Riot act, to keep the crowd moving. The mischief had been done, however, and then, after they set to their work of clearing the streets, many individual ploys occurred. The police marched continually through the square and the streets surrounding from noon on, but the greatest excitement reigned in St. Roch's throughout the afternoon.

It is asserted that the man who shot Minville is known, and it is to be hoped that he will be brought to justice.

MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED NEXT WEEK.
I am assured that there will be a struggle of a much more serious nature on the first polling day, as both parties are determined to put forth their strongest endeavors to return their candidates. In the meantime an active canvass will be carried on. Cote is now dead.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded as far as can be ascertained up to this moment.

KILLED.
Minville, of Quebec.
Cote, of Quebec.

WOUNDED.
Deschêne, bad pistol wound in the side.
Moreau, stabbed in the shoulder.
Seséville, arm badly fractured by a pistol shot.
Cantin, dangerous cut from a knife.

There are several others, with wounds of a light nature, whose names I have been unable to learn.

HUOT'S HOUSE INVADERS.
The excitement raged all day and all night. At night a lot of Huot's fighting men, who had not been paid for work done, went to his house in St. Roch's and demanded money. He did not pay them, and they proceeded to wreck the house, smash furniture and assault Huot, who came down with a couple of revolvers and cleared them into the street, when the police appeared and the rioters fled. Huot has some of the greatest rascals acting as "caballeros" for him. He is the nominee of Langevin, Minister of Public Works, who insists his election must be carried at whatever cost of money, or otherwise, for the government, which is losing ground. It is stated that the Dominion artillery will hold the polling places with guns to preserve the peace on the polling days.

DREAFTFUL WEATHER IN THE DOMINION.
Communication with the West has been entirely cut off by the tremendous snow drifts on the railroad tracks. The whole available labor force of the Grand Trunk Railway is now out on a shoveling expedition in the Eastern Division.

No mails have been received since Saturday last. A train which left Rivière du Loup on Saturday has not since been heard of. The storm, which has raged with great fury for four days, ceased to-day, and the severest experienced in Canada for ten years, and it is feared that many lives have been lost in the country parishes.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Changes in the Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25, 1873.
Sir Francis Hincks, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the Hon. Mr. Tilly has been sworn in as his successor. Dr. Tupper succeeds Mr. Tilly as Minister of Customs.

Banquet to Sir Hugh Allan.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25, 1873.
The public dinner to Sir Hugh Allan, on the occasion of his departure for England in the interest of the Canadian Pacific and Northern Colonization railways, took place last evening, and was a most magnificent affair. About two hundred and fifty gentlemen were present, including "most of the leading men of the city."

occupied by Mayor Corbett. Sir Francis Hincks replied to the toast of "The Government," and in the course of his remarks complimented Sir Hugh Allan for his enterprise. Sir Hugh Allan, in reply, to the toast of his health, referred to the magnitude of the undertaking on which they were about to embark, and made a most eloquent speech, describing the nature of the work and the policy of the company, pointed out the benefits that would arise to Canada and the world on the completion of the railway, which would open up a country equal to the whole of Europe.

WRECKED ON THE SOUND.

The Schooner *Surf* Goes to Pieces and All Hands Drown.